



To-morrow Morning will be published.
And sold by JOHN ROBERTSON, at his Printing-office,
Parliament-Close, and by all the Booksellers in Town and Country,
THE UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR 1782.

(Dedicated, by permission, to the DEAN and FACULTY of ADVOCATES.)
THE Publisher has hitherto had the satisfaction to think, that his Almanack has been inferior to none in the kingdom in point of accuracy. Great attention has this year been paid to render the List correct; and he hopes he has not been unsuccessful. In particular, he may venture to assert, that the Lists of Peers and Bishops of Scotland never appeared in so complete a manner, in any publication, as they will, this year, in the UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK.
The Publisher has already given elegant and correct PLANS of the Cities of EDINBURGH and LONDON. With this Almanack, he means to present his Readers with a

PLAN,
EQUALLY ELEGANT AND CORRECT,
OF THE
CITY OF DUBLIN.

This Plan, which was engraved on purpose by one of the most expert hands in London, contains all the New Buildings and Improvements in that City, and is, of itself, of more intrinsic value than the price usually given for an Almanack. As this completes Plans of the three capital Cities of the three kingdoms, the Publisher flatters himself the Plan of DUBLIN will give satisfaction.
N. B. The Booksellers of Glasgow and neighbourhood, will please apply to Mr JAMES ROBERTSON Bookseller, Glasgow.

This day is published,
In one large volume 8vo. price 5 s. 3d. in boards,
THE NEW ANNUAL REGISTER; or, General Repository of History, Politics, and Literature, for the year 1780.

To which is prefixed, A short Review of the principal Transactions of the present Reign.
This work contains an accurate History of the most interesting transactions of Europe and America for the year 1780, and a copious account of the Parliamentary Debates; a view of British and foreign Literature for the year; the most important public papers of the time; and a variety of curious and interesting miscellaneous articles.
Though this work will coincide perfectly well with the accounts of former years, given in any other publication of the same kind, it has been thought proper to premise a short review of the principal transactions of the present reign. [This will serve to recall the leading events of it to mind, and to connect the whole with the history of 1780.]
It is hoped that there is no part of the present design, in which the marks of attention and diligence will not be discovered. The miscellaneous collection, in particular, exhibits a number of valuable and entertaining articles, and, at the same time, reflects credit on the writings of the year, which have been capable of furnishing such a fund of instruction and amusement. The histories of domestic and foreign literature are constructed on a plan, which will, it is presumed, obtain the public approbation.—Printed for G. Robinson, No. 25, Paternoster-row, London; and sold by J. and E. Balfour, and C. Elliot, Edinburgh.

Thursday next will be published.
CATALOGUE OF BOOKS,
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Horley's Britannia Romana, large paper. 5 Poeta Græci Veteres, cura Læcii, 2 vols.
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Dugdale's Summonses to Parliam. 5 rici, 3 vols.
Cambden's Britannia, by Bishop. 5 Stephani *Theaurus Lingua Græcæ*, 4 vols.
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Which, with many others equally valuable, begin to be sold
DECEMBER 1781.

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N. B. Gentlemen in the country will please send a line by their carriers, as this catalogue is too extensive to be promiscuously given away.

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DAMAGED HEMP.

TO be SOLD by auction, at Sealock, on Saturday the 22d December current, at twelve o'clock noon, a parcel of Damaged HEMP, imported in the Marlos, Archibald Hendrie master, from St Petersburg.

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The goods to be seen any day betwixt and the sale, by calling at William Glen merchant, Falkirk, or at Mr Henry Swinton merchant at Sealock.

A DESERTER.

DESERTED from an Independent Company, presently at Dunfermline, under the command of Captain Alexander Walker, WILLIAM SMITH, born in the parish of Fordyce, in the county of Banff, aged 37 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, fresh coloured, short black hair, grey eyes, with a black stroke under his right eye; by trade, a wright, or fawer, and his wrought at Carron as such for some time; his wife and family reside at Musselburgh. When he went away, he had on a plaid jacket and waistcoat, green and black striped, with white buttons, blue breeches, blue ribbed stockings, and a round hat. If the said deserter will return to the Company within ten days from this date, he will receive a free pardon; but, in case he fails so to do, any person or persons that will apprehend and confine him within any sure jail, upon applying to Edward Bruce writer to the signet, or the Captain of the Company at Dunfermline, will receive a handsome reward over and above the King's bounty.

From the London Papers, Dec. 14.
LONDON.

The following is the Petition which was agreed upon yesterday by the inhabitants of Westminster, assembled in Westminster-Hall.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The HUMBLE Address, Petition, and Remonstrance of the Electors, and other Inhabitants paying Taxes to Government, resident in the City and Liberty of Westminster.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"IMPRESSED with an awful sense of the dangers which surround us, feeling for ourselves and our posterity, anxious for the glory of a country so much renowned for the virtues of justice and humanity, as for the splendour of its arms, we approach your throne with sentiments becoming citizens; at so alarming an hour, at the same time with that respect which is due to the monarch of a free people, and a Prince of the illustrious House of Brunswick, to which we feel ourselves in a particular manner attached, by all the ties of gratitude and affection.

"It is with inexpressible concern that we have heard your Majesty declare, in your speech to both Houses of Parliament, your intention of persevering in a system of measures which has proved so disastrous to this country. Such a declaration calls for the voice of a free and injured people. We feel the respect due to Majesty; but in this critical and awful moment, to flatter is to betray. Your Majesty's Ministers have, by false assertions and falacious suggestions, deluded your Majesty and the nation into the present unnatural and unfortunate war. The consequences of this delusion have been, that the trade of this country have suffered irreparable losses; and is threatened with final extinction.

"The manufactures in many valuable branches are declining, and their supply of materials rendered precarious, by the inferiority of your Majesty's fleet to that of the enemy, in almost every part of the globe.

"The landed property throughout the kingdom has been depreciated in the most alarming degree.

"The property of your Majesty's subjects vested in the public funds, has lost above one third of its value.

"Private credit has been almost wholly annihilated by the enormous interest given in the public loans, superior to that which is allowed by law in any private contract. Such of our brethren in America as were deluded by the promises of your Majesty's Ministers, and the proclamation of your Generals, have been surrendered by your Majesty's armies to the mercy of their enemies.

"Your Majesty's fleets have lost their wonted superiority.

"Your armies have been captured.

"Your dominions have been lost.

"And your Majesty's faithful subjects have been loaded with a burden of taxes, which, even if our victories had been

as splendid as our defeats have been disgraceful, if our accession of dominions had been as fortunate as the dismemberment of the empire has been cruel and disastrous, could not in itself be considered but as a great and grievous calamity.

"We do therefore most humbly implore your Majesty to take all these circumstances into your royal consideration, and to compare the present situation of your dominions with that uncommon state of prosperity to which the wisdom of your royal ancestors, the spirit and bravery of the British people, and the favour of Divine Providence, which naturally attends upon principles of justice and humanity, had once raised this happy country, the pride and envy of all the civilized world.

"We do beseech your Majesty no longer to continue a delusion from which the nation has awakened, and that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to relinquish, entirely and forever, the plan of reducing our brethren in America to obedience by force; a plan which the fatal experience of past losses has convinced us cannot be prosecuted without manifest and imminent danger to all your Majesty's remaining possessions in the western world.

"We wish, therefore, that your Majesty would, in America itself, our abhorrence of the continuation of this unnatural and unfortunate war, which can tend to no other purpose than that of alienating and rendering irrecoverable the confidence of our American brethren, with whom we still hope to live upon the terms of intercourse and friendship, so necessary to the commercial prosperity of this kingdom. We do therefore further humbly implore your Majesty, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to disclaim from your presence and councils, all the advisers, both public and secret, of the measures we lament, as a pledge to the world of your Majesty's fixed determination to abandon a system incompatible with the interest of your crown, and the happiness of your people.

The Address, Petition, and Remonstrance, from the City of London, is exactly the same with the above.

The following may be depended on as the most correct state of the proposition, for the continuance of the American war, that has yet spread, even in conversation, amongst those whose situations best enable them to form an accurate judgment. In a full cabinet; the King called on Lord Amherst, for his opinion on the state of the war in America; his Lordship declined giving it, but wished his Majesty would declare, whether he intended to prosecute it or not, because, if he laid down his royal will in the outline, he (Lord A.) would be happy in giving his advice; how such intentions could best be executed. The K. urged him to open his mind, but in vain; his Majesty then declared, that it was his inclination to go on with the war, as absolutely necessary for the welfare of his dominions; and that he thought, if his Lordship took the command of 50,000 men, there would be little doubt of his terminating it with success. Lord Amherst replied, that having lost the command at sea, it seemed perfectly impracticable to send 20,000 or 30,000 fresh troops to America. The K. answered, that he should name all his own officers. Lord Amherst replied, that 30,000 troops could not be spared from the home defence of England, &c. His Majesty said that was a measure which should be made good, and that his Lordship should have the perfect and entire controul of commissaries, contractors, &c. It concluded with his entire refusal, and his contending that Lord Sandwich was the first person properly to apply to, as it depended totally on the navy; any army measures could only be carried into execution by means of a superior fleet.

Upon another occasion, Lord Hillsborough contended strongly in Council, that abandoning the American war was positively abandoning Canada, Nova Scotia, and the Newfoundland fishery, which was a measure not possible to be seriously debated in any cabinet of ministers not actually bribed by the enemies of their country. Lord North contended that it was by no means a question whether those possessions should be lost or not, but whether it was not better to abandon them; and save the forces in them for effective operations against the French in the West-Indies, than to be under a certainty of losing them and the forces too?

Notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary, it is certain that the court side on the great public question has lost more than three persons of consequence, and gained at the same time two; but it is very well known, that upon great points in Parliament on the general question, their friends have permission, by agreement, to vote against them.

A gentleman (a Mr Thomas) is just arrived from Amsterdam by the way of Ostend, who says, that when it was known for certain at Amsterdam, that the French had taken possession of the Cape of Good Hope for themselves, and had their flag flying there; there was an insurrection among the populace, which threatened destruction to the French faction among their rulers; (their ministry) who had involved them in a war with Britain, betrayed them to France, and ruined their state.—Mr Thomas is well known here, and the story seems to gain credit; he left Amsterdam at the beginning of the insurrection, and can give no farther account, but that it had an alarming appearance to those who had directed the Dutch councils.

As Britain had never yet such a struggle as at present, with the most formidable foreign enemies, as well as rebel subjects, it will be the admiration of future ages, to read of the manner in which we have been enabled to continue the war. As if the revolt of thirteen colonies had not been sufficient to distress this ancient kingdom, our natural enemies have been brought in as auxiliaries; and our natural allies the Dutch have been fatally persuaded to take up arms against us. To all this may be added, that notwithstanding our critical situation abroad, yet we are even in a worse condition at home. From the Senate, down to the meanest cabal of the lowest miscreants, parties are formed, to traduce the characters of those in power; and strange, as well as unnatural it may appear, success is wished to American rebellion. Under such a complication of untoward circumstances, great fortitude and unanimity, in a just cause, may give us the most rational hopes of success, and convince the world that Britain is not to be trampled on.



St James's, Dec. 15.

THE King has been pleased to present the Reverend Mr Andrew Thompson to the church and parish of Balmerino, in the Presbytery of Cupar and shire of Fife, vacant by the resignation of the Reverend Mr John Stark.

War-Office, December 15. 1781.

2d Troop of Horse Guards, John Hue, Gent. is appointed to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice James Wynch.
3d Regiment of Dragoons, William Hamilton, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Richard Kelfall.
16th Regiment of Dragoons, William Archer, Gent. to be Cornet, vice T. I. Venables Wende.
19th Regiment of Dragoons, William Cave Browne, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Francis Thomas Hammond. Henry Goodricke, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Francis Drake.
22d Regiment of Dragoons, Samuel Oliver, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Michael Baynes.
23d Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant William Sage, of 13th Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice John Fullerton.
1st Regiment of foot, 1st Battalion, Roger Henley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Francis Mannock.
2d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant George Hodges, of the Warwickshire Militia, to be Ensign, vice Alexander Bissett.
6th Regiment of foot, Ensign Eze Masley Evans, of the O. or ganshire militia, to be Ensign, vice Gardiner.
14th Regiment of foot, Ensign Charles Brandon Ludlow, Lieutenant, vice Thomas Hamilton.
15th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Cudworth Bennet, of the forshire militia, to be Ensign in one of the additional companies, vice James Gillespie.
35th Regiment of foot, Charles Frederick Anderson, Gent. to be Ensign in one of the additional companies, vice William Gyde Adey.
48th Regiment of foot, Ensign Thomas Willock, of the invalids at Guernsey, to be Ensign, vice James Grant.
59th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Charles Grant, of the North British Militia, to be Ensign, vice Robert Kirkland.
79th Regiment of foot, Ensign Humphrey Cole to be Lieutenant, vice Brown Bordes. Edward Fynn, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Humphrey Cole.
96th Regiment of foot, ——— Sealy, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Claus Pell. Sergeant Mathew O'Hara, of 24th foot, to be Ensign, vice Francis Waldron. Ensign James Wemyss to be Lieutenant.
94th Regiment of foot, Ensign James Campbell, of 1st foot, 2d battalion, to be Lieutenant.
97th Regiment of foot, Volunteer ——— Kingsbury to be Ensign, vice William Whately.
101st Regiment of foot, Ensign John Branthwayt, of 26th foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain William Warren's company.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Dec. 14.

The N. S. de la Misericordia, Mantic, from Santander to Ostend, is put into Dieppe, with five feet water in her hold, and the cargo must be unloaded.
The Faany, Ford, from Liverpool to London, is on shore at Carnarvon bay, and it is feared both ship and cargo will be lost.
The Fortuna, Großa, an Imperial ship, from the West Indies, is put into Cowes in distress.
The Friendship, Maxwell, which was on shore near Sandown Castle, is got off, and carried into Ramsgate Pier.
The Rosignol, ———, from Martinico and St Domingo, for Breil, laden with sugar and coffee, is taken by the Nimble privateer.
The Commerce, Rogers, and Chilgrove, Gover, from Dublin to London, after being off Beachy-head, and losing their convoy, put back in a strong gale of wind at east, and are safe arrived at Portsmouth.
The Three Sisters, Corneilson, laden with plank, from Bruges to Nantz, is taken and sent into Penzance, by the Aurora frigate, and Heart of Oak armed ship.
The Truelove, Curwen, from Peterburgh to Whitehaven, is on shore on the Island of Sanda.
Bristol, 12. The Prince Alfred privateer, Capt. Walker, in a gale of wind, lost her bowsprit and rudder, and was obliged to run the vessel into St. Andrew, to save the captain and crew.
A vessel loaded with wines, is supposed to have been lost near the Start, as some pipes, and a quarter cask, are drove on shore near Dartmouth, mark P P. Some of the wreck has been seen floating. The wines seem to be Port.
Plymouth, 13. Sir Geo. Rodney, this morning, made the signal to unmoor, and his ships are now preparing to go down to St. Helens. They are as follow, Arrogant 74, Conqueror 74, Fame 74, Anson 64, Prothee 64, Yarmouth 64, Flora 36. Wind E. S. E.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, Dec. 14.

AGREED to the report of the malt and land-tax bills.
Ordered to be engrossed.
Deferred Ways and Means to Monday.
The House being formed into a Committee of the whole House, Mr Ord in the Chair.

Mr Secretary at War, in a very short speech, introduced the estimates of the army for the ensuing year, particularizing the number of men, and sums of money which would be wanted; and this he did under the usual different heads, without making comments on any except that relative to the East-Indies, it being the only one where there was any advance from the last year. A great number of men had been lost at St Lucia and other places in that part, owing to the climate not agreeing with them, and their being obliged on their arrival there to build barracks for themselves, which fell down, and they had then no shelter. The number of men wanted was 186,000, the sum of money 4,800,000.

Colonel Barré made no objection to the different items, but could not help repeating what he had frequently, and indeed very lately done; that it was very unaccountable that Ministers could have the assurance to come year after year to ask enormous sums of money for the support of men who existed nowhere but upon paper; at the same time they asked for a great superfluity for the military, they were parsimonious to a degree when the navy grant is under consideration. That the military existed only on paper, he could easily prove; and he insisted that some companies which ought to contain 800 men, in reality had not more than 600, and others of 500, no more than 380, and so in proportion. This being the case, how comes it to pass that we are every year called on to grant many thousands more than is ever accounted for? He would not pretend to say that ministers were any gainers by it, but it was his wish, and he believed of every gentleman on that side of the House, to have some clear account of it. If it was expended for the support of Government in any other way (as had been some days since hinted from the Treasury Bench) in the name of God! let it be voted for the very purpose it is intended. Though individuals in office may reap no advantage, it went somewhere, and that somewhere ought to be known; for he feared, when it was once out of the Treasury, it seldom returned again undiminished, for it was an article that was apt to float in carrying. As to the devastation among the men at St Lucia, he was not at all surprized at it; for many of them were not fit for any service, when they embarked; nay, indeed, some of those who had entered, and received, were such miserable beings, that when they arrived at Portsmouth they were not permitted to go on board ship; and in regard to their building

barracks, he thought it was exceedingly impolitic, for he would venture to say, that the inhabitants were much more capable of doing it themselves. He thought it his duty to state those matters to the House, not so much from a motive of preventing the vote passing, as to impress the circumstances on gentlemen's minds, and leave them to act according to their own discretion.

Mr Hussey was very warm on the same side; reproached the American war and Ministers in terms of great severity; said he would never vote for these supplies till the present rulers, or some of them at least, were displaced, and a prospect of a contrary system being pursued. He therefore moved, that the Chairman leave the chair, and make a report of the progress to the House.

Capt. John Luttrell said, the late hour to which the House sat when this question was last agitated, prevented his then rising to give his sentiments. As the last gentleman had introduced it for a very good reason, that of his looking upon it as an adjourned debate; he should likewise trouble the Committee for a few minutes only. That the American war had proved ruinous to this country was now evident to all men, and he feared it would be still more ruinous if continued. The inhabitants of this country have felt it severely, inasmuch that they are now toiling under that burthen, and it was to be feared would fall and be crushed under it if heavier weights are to be added. In respect to what had fallen from an Hon. Gentleman concerning the distinctions made between the navy and military, he somewhat differed from him; they ought to be cherished in an equal degree; they were both essential to the well-being of the state; and if any good is done, they must act in concert together; he esteemed both characters, perhaps might have a predilection for one; but when one is said to be the bulwark of the nation, and ought to be the first and greatest object, he could not give his assent, as one deserved as much respect as the other. Mr Luttrell was happy to find that the Ministers, who had been the cause of all the calamities that had befallen us, seemed now to be brought to their senses, except one (the Minister for the American department) so that there was a glimmering of happier times; this gave him inexpressible pleasure, and he hoped his expectations would not be frustrated.

Mr T. Townshend revered both characters; he had lived principally amongst military, and respected them in private life as much at least, if not more, than any company he ever was in; but when he spoke of them in a national light, though of great service, and whose services could not be dispensed with, yet he could not help acknowledging that he had always been of opinion, and he thought he ever should be, that the naval line was the primary object. If this destructive war was to be continued, the naval force must be very considerably augmented; for if we are saved from utter ruin, or if any advantage is to be gained over America, which he professed he did not think would ever be the case, it must be by that means.

Mr Fox observed, that as the Hon. Gentleman had found out that Ministers, one only excepted, were come to their senses, it was ardently to be wished, that he would be soon in as happy a situation. One thing had been thrown out the other night by the Minister for the American department, viz. that they were unanimous except in one point; what that was he did not clearly understand, therefore wished for information; and all that could yet be understood, but not how, only that this war was not to be carried on as in former campaigns; it certainly now appears clearly, that it cannot be carried on in the same manner, because there is no provision made for the restitution of the men who lately surrendered under the command of Lord Cornwallis, therefore it was plain to every one that it must be conducted on a more contracted scale; if so, and no success was had from the former exertion, we could not reasonably expect any in a contracted way.

Lord George Germaine said, it was very evident from the estimates which had some days lain on the table, that there was no provision made for the loss that had lately happened, consequently every gentleman must see that the war could not be carried on as before; he was sorry to say that many lamentable occurrences had happened, but it was deemed necessary not to allow the Americans independence, for when that happened England was undone. The point in which he had said Ministers were unanimous, was not to send any more troops thither.

Sir George Savile said, that two nights ago he had intended to have spoken his sentiments upon this subject, but was prevented from two motives; the first, his own health; the second, that the parts were cast into abler hands.

The first of these motives had confined him in the country longer than he wished, and prevented him attending the Address; but as soon as he had heard that some gentlemen had spoken out on the night of the Address, as to this being the proper time of opposing the continuation of the American war, he declared that he could not lay his head with ease on his pillow; that he could not satisfy his conscience on his death-bed if he had not attended on this occasion. He said that he would therefore now make a few remarks on this speech, which he looked on as the speech of the Minister, and the consequent Address: which are like partners in a minuet, the one of which stretches out a hand for the other to give one in return; or like parson and clerk, only the answers of the Addressers more frequently convey back the very self-same words than the responses of the clerk, and he verily believed that if the Minister's speech began with the old song,

"What beauties doth Flora disclose!"

The Address would reply,

"How sweet are her smiles upon Tweed!"

He said he felt himself flattered when he heard that a young gentleman, who possessed the eloquence and patriotic spirit of his father, had strongly argued against the doctrine of this House not being bound by this Address; for he had himself, twenty-five years ago, in his place remarked, that by that kind of reasoning the answer of the Address was like what some species of people call an oath taken at the custom-house, not to be regarded; but he said, considering it as a demand from the Crown and a promise from the people, he looked upon it that the people were thereby pledged to carry on the war by it in the most unequivocal terms. He spoke strongly against the idea, and contended, that the continuance of the present war was impossible. The argument simply was, whether the Noble Lords in Administration were come to their senses or not. And by the evidence before the House, there was but little reason to think they were; for if there was meaning in anything, (and he was obliged to speak as a grammarian critically) he could not contrive the speech into any thing else than an intimation of carrying on the war.

He said, that the Ministerial declaration, that they would

carry on the war another way, reminded him of having read of a Lacedemonian who had seized on a galley, and having his right hand lopped off, after that seized it with his left, which being cut off, the people cried out—"Surely, you will not attempt to seize the galley again!"—"No, certainly, not in that way!"—so he seized it with his teeth, and his head was cut off.

Lord North thought it had been unnecessary for him to say any thing of the mode of conducting the war by estimates, and what he had advanced the other night, he imagined would have been sufficient; but he would repeat in as clear a manner as possible what he then said, and if gentlemen did not then understand him, he would clear any thing they hesitated about in the best manner he was able. He had informed the House that it was not proposed to carry on a continental war in America, by which he meant that armies would not march backward and forward as they had done; whether the posts would be continued where they now were, he could not yet tell.

A conversation ensued between General Conway and his Lordship, concerning the words *Continental War*; the General understood, that if troops were to be continued there, it must be called a continental war. And he wished to know whether it was to be an offensive war? Lord North replied, that it was meant only that the troops should not, as he before said, march and counter-march as formerly; and therefore, though properly a continental war, it was not an internal one, nor could it be said to be an offensive one.

Gen. Conway was exceedingly animated and pointed on the subject of the war in general, its original, and its consequences; not sparing to condemn those who had caused it to be undertaken.

Mr W. Pitt had taken down the words of Lord North, from which, though his Lordship had promised to speak in the most clear, unequivocal manner, it appeared that he had not done so; it was neither to be an internal, continental, nor offensive war; it must therefore be concluded, that it must be a war of posts. In the most nervous, manly, and animated speech, he combated what had been advanced by the noble Lord the other night, and now, reprobated every measure pursued by the present Ministry; till they were changed, he feared there would be no change in system; if there was, he cared not who was Minister.

Mr Rigby complimented the last Hon. Gentleman, as possessing the sense and eloquence of his late noble father; and then proceeded with freely informing the Committee, which he had formerly done in that House, concerning the American war. He was not ashamed to own he had altered his opinion from what it was at first, and he had sufficient reason for so doing. At the beginning he said he should be for carrying on the American war, till we found they were not to be conquered by us; that day is come, and he thought himself justified in doing as he had done; but as to the estimates, they were not more than if no such war existed, and therefore thought no objection could be made to agree with the resolution.

Earl Nugent thought that America might still be brought to accept of peace; said it was not the interest of Europe that she should be independent. The Dutch would be ruined by it, and the northern powers would lose their trade for naval stores. They would not give thanks for an offer of independence—he wished for peace with them.

The Lord Advocate said, gentlemen were anxious about his character; he did not desire their care; he was able to protect his character himself; and he was convinced, if they turned their attention to themselves, and took care of their own character, they would have business enough upon their hands. With regard to the question of the independence of America; upon that subject, gentlemen entertained sentiments as distant as the poles from each other. Nothing could prove this more evidently, than a great lawyer (Mr Dunning) having on Wednesday last thought it worth his while, at a very late hour of the night, to take the pains to rise, and declare, in the most unequivocal manner, that he was so far from being ready to grant independence, that in his opinion, the Minister who should dare to propose such a measure, would be guilty of a crime little short of high treason. The Committee could not therefore be ripe for coming to any resolution on that point; for which reason, he wished they would consider where we stood, and rest satisfied, that under the present situation of affairs we could not do better than change the mode of the war; and for our doing that, he would not rest merely on the Minister's declaration. He would look up to much higher and much better authority, the authority of the estimates of the army, which clearly convinced his mind, that Ministers not only meant to discontinue, but had deprived themselves of the power of continuing a continental war in America.

Mr Martin spoke against both the war and the resolutions, as did General Smith.

The motion was then put that the Chairman do now leave the chair, and the House divided,

Noes ——— 166

Ayes ——— 84

So that the Secretary at War's motion was carried by a majority of 82.

From the London Papers, Dec. 15.

L O N D O N.

It is not true, as was represented in the papers of this day, that Lord Cornwallis had arrived yesterday evening at his mother's house in Cork-street. His Lordship is most assuredly expected every hour, but had not reached town when this paper went to press. The circumstance that gave rise to the report of his actual arrival was, that yesterday was known to be the day of the arrival of the Harwich packet, in which his Lordship is confidently expected to come passenger; he will therefore, in all probability, be in town this evening.

Previous to Lord Rawdon's going to St James's yesterday, his Lordship waited upon Lord George Germain, at his house in Pall-mall. The particular subject on which ministers wished principally to interrogate him was, as to the effect and true nature of the 10th article in the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis. His Lordship was on board de Grasse's fleet during the whole adjustment of the business, and was therefore well calculated to give every information upon the subject. We have reason to believe, however, that the effect of the article alluded to, was nothing more nor less, than what it has been generally understood to be, and that the whole of the Americans in this unfortunate army were submitted, without any restraint or limitation whatever, to the disposal and pleasure of the American Congress.—Ministers had retained some faint hope that a great part, if not all, of the Americans had been sent on board the Bonetta sloop, which, by agreement, was to pass to New-

without any examination. This, we are sorry to say, does not prove to be the case.

It is reported, that advices were received from Gibraltar, that a vessel is arrived there with prisoners from Cadiz, by which an account was received, that a fresh insurrection had broken out in South America; that many of the Spaniards were killed, and that a great number got on board some ships which lay there to save their lives; that the Spanish troops were strongly intrenched, but it was feared the natives would attack them; and that the Governor had dispatched a vessel for assistance, as their settlements in that quarter were in danger.

The French accounts of the surrender of York-Town, say, that God knows with what foundation, that when Lord Cornwallis capitulated, he had not a grain of powder, or a single ball in a gun, while eighty pieces of cannon were constantly playing on our people, it is not to be believed, that they were in want of ammunition, for such a circumstance would be neglect of so shameful a nature in some quarter, that it is credible, that any one could be guilty of it, or that Lord Cornwallis would have borne with it; he would undoubtedly have openly and loudly complained of such a neglect, and yet, his letter to Sir Henry Clinton, previous to his surrender, he was silent on that head; some French accounts, however, say the fact.

They write from France, that the allied army in America, was more fortunate at York-Town, than they had at first imagined; for they say now, that, by the later accounts, the number of prisoners made at that place, amounts to 1200 more than was at first computed: The loss of the French and Americans, during the whole of the blockade of Lord Cornwallis, did not amount to 500 killed and wounded: among the former was a French Colonel of Artillery.

Lord Cornwallis was so taken up with business, writing dispatches, and making a variety of arrangements, that he saw no company till the 21st of October, when he gave a grand entertainment to all the French officers of rank. At this entertainment he himself presided, and was remarkably gay and highly; and so much did he endeavor himself to his guests, that they declared he was no less amiable as a private gentleman, than brave as a soldier, and experienced as an officer.

The next day, the 22d, he received an invitation from his excellency Comte de Rochambeau, to dine with him at his quarters; the messenger on the occasion was the Viscount de Lamoignon, Aid de Camp to the French General. Lord Cornwallis accepted the invitation, and was treated in a manner very suited to his rank and character: but he was not a man he had been the day before; he was much less gay, and seemed to feel very much that he was a prisoner.

By the accounts brought over by the Duke de Lauzun from York-Town, we are given to understand, that it was a very strange moment that Lord Cornwallis resolved not to protract his surrender, as he had no ground to hope that, by losing a part of his army he should save the rest. He demanded a capitulation on the 17th; and so far were the mines run under his works by the enemy, that the French Engineer declared, that, on the 18th, he would have been able to blow up the whole with army; their timely surrender, however, prevented so melancholy a catastrophe.

Yesterday Lord Rawdon was at the levee at St James's, for the first time since his arrival from France and America.

Yesterday morning a messenger arrived at the Admiralty from Newfoundland, with an account of the sailing of the fleet under Admiral Rodney, on Thursday last, with a fair wind.

Yesterday Colonel D'Oyley, of the Loyal American regiment, who was taken with Lord Rawdon, by the French fleet, was at the levee at St James's, and introduced to the King by the Earl of Huntingdon.

The Appeal of the Duke of Montrose, against Sir James Almon, which stood for hearing yesterday in the House of Commons, was, upon motion, put off till after the recess of Christmas.

Vienna is at this moment, in particular, the centre of every thing that is great and magnificent; all the great men and women of the empire, are crowded in that metropolis, to see the Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke and Duchess of Austria, who have themselves a suite, composed of 80 persons, among whom are some of the most noble families of Russia, such as General Soltikoff and his lady, General Mekendorff and lady, the Princes Kurakin and Julupow, of the Bedchamber to their Highnesses, with Prince Wadkoi at their head, who acts as First Lord of the Bed-chamber. A most superb coach has been made by order of the Emperor, for the Imperial travellers; it cost 40,000 German florins, and the people of Vienna think it cannot be matched in Europe for taste and magnificence.

A few days ago, a lawless mob of fishermen attacked the American ship of war, just arrived from Flushing, when the officers attempting to defend themselves and the vessel, were most violently assaulted. The fishermen attempted to tear her colours down, and at last, to prevent bloodshed on both sides, the American was obliged to put to sea. Strict search is making after the offenders.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 13,081 was drawn a prize of 5000 l.

No. 13,456, a prize of 500 l.

No. 9186, 21,301, 42,531, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 32,945, 45,365, 26,504, 14,422, 41,340, 19,020, 24,034, 38,601.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 22,117 was drawn a prize of 50,000 l.

No. 4755 a prize of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 29,175, 11,864, 1834, 19,891, 28,899, 10,656, 13,471, 12,584, 43,387, 44,213, 27,807, 12,357.

A letter from Captain Atkinson, late of the Caesar of Whitehaven, dated at St Philips Castle, in Minorca, the 15th of November last, after an account of the proceedings there, similar to that in the Gazette, says, that the enemy having failed in their attempt to prevent the St Philips Castle, (a storeship) getting into Charles Fort, opened a bomb battery, with a design to sink her in the harbour. Many of the shells fell very near her, and one struck the main top-mast head; but she had received no other damage when the battery was silenced. As the Duke de Crillon had frequently complimented General Murray, his grand motive appeared in the offer of one million dollars. His Excellency reported the Duke's baseness in public orders to the garrison, to be read at the head of each company. Two officers, who had been exchanged, reported, that the Spaniards had twenty-five batteries to open on them at

pleasure; from that, and other circumstances, it was expected, the garrison would receive a smart fire in a short time. Another letter of the same date says, that the enemy got possession of the Friends, Captain Fisher, of Whitehaven, two Working-ton, and two west country brigs, along with upwards of forty other ships and vessels, and a great many stores which came up in the fleet, which will be a great loss to Government. It also adds, that the garrison has twelve months provision, and that they are under no apprehension of its being captured.

A complete regiment of infantry, under command of a Staff Officer, is under orders for Minorca. There are already two Staff Officers in that island; but a third is thought necessary, in case of accident, to prevent the chief command devolving on a foreign General.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 3.

"Mons. Neckar is fully established in his office, as Prime-Minister of State, but will not be declared publicly till the affairs of M. Maurepas are adjusted in form, and passed the King's approbation. This is only a matter of form, although it takes up more than six weeks in concluding."

Extract of a letter from Whithy, Dec. 7.

"The ship Paisley, belonging to the Carron Ship Company, which struck on the rocks off this port on the evening of the 24th of November last, after many unsuccessful attempts to get her off by seamen and others, was left to the mercy of the sea; but was afterwards taken charge of by Mr. Pickenell, engineer to this port, who brought her safe into the harbour on the 3d inst; to the great satisfaction of many hundreds of spectators, the being the first ship that ever was got off the above rocks in the memory of the oldest navigator here. The ship and cargo, before she struck on the rocks, was worth 24,000 l."

EDINBURGH.

[The London Post did not arrive this afternoon till near half past five o'clock.]

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 15.

"The Treasury Bench and friends of Government have talked in very high terms of late as to those in opposition to them. In the debate on Wednesday last, upon Sir James Lowther's motion, to withdraw our troops from America, the *Lord Advocate of Scotland* said, 'There seems to me to be but one defect in the noble Lord (at the head of the Treasury) as a Minister—the want of a sufficient degree of despatch, and violence of temper, so necessary to give energy and activity to Government in the present hour;—a defect, however, in a great degree excusable, as arising from his private virtues and amiable disposition, however to be lamented as a Minister.'"

"The report of Lord Cornwallis being arrived is premature. He is every hour expected."

"The petition of the Livery, &c., of London has been refused to be received on the Throne, and the patriotic party party at Guildhall, who were the promoters of it, have agreed not to deliver it at the levee. They, however, look upon this as a very great affront to so respectable a body of men as the Livery of London, but they are no way inclined to push the matter any further at present. Some say this is owing to the gentlemen of the law expressing some doubts as to the legality of assembling the Livery for any purpose but matters of election, as there is no law in support of their proceedings on any other business but elections. Others again say, that the business is very artfully dropped for a week or two only, in order to be taken up again by the Common Council, who will adopt the address of the Livery as theirs, and then it will be the City in their corporate capacity, in which capacity only the Lord Chamberlain has declared his Majesty will receive a petition from the City."

"We have this day a report very current, of an insurrection in Holland, and one of the Pensionary's houses has been pulled down, and much mischief done; but, perhaps, you may hear this as soon your way as we at London."

"The patriots are busily employed in procuring addresses from the counties of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey, to the Throne, on the present alarming crisis of public affairs; and, in the Christmas recess, the patriotic members are to call together their constituents in the more remote parts, for the like purpose. His Majesty, however, is too well apprised of the complexion of the party who address him, and of the motives of those who set them on to suffer their designs to prevail, which is wholly to supersede the present Ministry."

Monday last, there was held a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, in consequence of a letter from the Lord Provost to their President, desiring him to take the sense of the College, how far the health of the inhabitants of this city may be affected, by continuing the slaughtering-houses where they are at present. After having fully considered the several circumstances, the College desired their President, to report to the Lord Provost, as their opinion, that the continuing the slaughtering houses in their present place may prove prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of this city. The grounds upon which this opinion proceeded, we are informed, were, That the slaughtering houses are placed in the centre between the Old and New Town: That their situation, which is low and moist, on the side of a marsh, tends to promote putrefaction; and that, from the late rapid increase of the city, many more cattle are slaughtered now than formerly."

A similar letter was sent by the Lord Provost to the College of Surgeons. Their answer was to the following purport: That they had no difficulty in declaring, that all nuisances must be, in some measure, injurious to health; and that the slaughtering houses, in particular, from their tendency to corrupt the different kinds of meat hanging in them, are noxious, not only to those in the neighbourhood, but to all the other inhabitants."

Alexander Johnston, Esq; of Baldozie, died at Dundee on Sunday the 16th instant.

On Saturday last, a most alarming fire broke out in the Mills of Hermandstone, near Haddington, which entirely consumed one of them, together with many of the out-houses and stock thereon. It is thought to have been occasioned by some malicious person."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, December 17.

"On Saturday evening a young boy carrying a pair of shoes in his hand, was followed by a sharper, who dogged him into a clove, and took them from him, with which he made off."

"Last night, a considerable quantity of hardware and other goods tied up in a bundle, were hung in at the back of the gate of the Poor's House, where they were found by one of the maids. It is supposed they had been stolen."

Monitor and W. A. shall appear full opportunity.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To the GOVERNORS of HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

Gentlemen,

I VISIT a worthy Baronet of family and fortune: Among other agreeable articles of entertainment, I observe his daughter, of four years of age, happily occupied at knitting a garter. The Baronet can give his child a fortune of 1000 l. which in Scotland may be called a state of independence.

The boys in your hospital are taken in at eight, and continue in the house till they are about fourteen years of age. It is well known, that early habits render labour not only tolerable, but even necessary and agreeable; whereas such as put not their hand early to a turn, are always averse and awkward. From the nature of things, your boys are destined to earn their bread with the sweat of their brows: Wearing of clothes excepted, I wish to know the name of that bodily labour to which you habituate 130 boys, who must work for their bread through life? I pretend not to instruct the learned and reverend gentlemen who are in the management of the Hospital. I cannot, however, avoid thinking, that the lay gentlemen ought to know better."

In place of bowling-greens, for the amusement of strangers, whilst the boys are locked up like felons, Heriot's Gardens, under the culture of the shade in the hands of the boys, would to them be productive of health and of vigour; it would fix upon them for life the essential habits of industry and attention, and they would early know the pleasure of eating the fruits of their own labour."

Edin. 1781.

A CRAFTSMAN.

Dr. JAMES ROBERTSON, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh, at the desire of a few young gentlemen, who propose to go to the East-Indies, begins his LECTURES on the PRINCIPLES of the PERSIAN and ARABIC LANGUAGES, the second day of January next.

As Professor Robertson cannot give a separate hour to every new student, he gives this public notice, that none may be disappointed.

He teaches also a SECOND CLASS for the benefit and improvement of such who have already made some progress in the study of these languages.

LEITH SHIPPING.

Dec. 19. May, Wilson, from Carron, with yellan.
James and Margaret, Hutchison, from Colchester, with bark.
Kingston, Kennedy, from ditto, with ditto.
Ellis, Kay, from Newcastle, with goods.
William and John, Hunter, from Hull, with goods.

BRESLAW'S EXHIBITION,

At EDINBURGH and DALKETH.

By Desire of several Persons of Distinction.

And positively the Last Night of their performing in this City, BRESLAW's New Capital PERFORMANCES;

AND MISS ROSAMOND'S LECTURE ON HEADS,

With several NEW favourite SONGS.

Will be displayed,

At the Dancing Room, St MARY'S CHAPEL, Niddry's Wynd, To-Morrow, being THURSDAY the 20th instant, in the Evening.

To begin precisely at seven o'clock.

The Particulars of the Performances are expressed in the bills. Admittance Two Shillings each person.

TICKETS to be had at Mr INNES Confectioner, late Straker's, PLACES to be taken, or any person inclinable to learn some DECEPTIONS on CARDS, MONEY, &c. by applying to Mr BRESLAW, at Mr JONESTON'S, Scale Stairs, opposite St Cecilia's Hall, Niddry's Wynd. By particular Desire, they will likewise exhibit at DALKETH, on Saturday next the 22d inst.—The place and particulars of the performances will be expressed in the bills.

A General Meeting of the Society of WRITERS TO THE SIGNET, is to be held in their Hall, on Friday the 21st current, at ten o'clock forenoon; where all the members are required to attend, under the usual amand.

By order of the Keeper,

JAMES SHAW, Officer.

NEW ASSEMBLY-ROOMS.

As the Subscription for erecting new Rooms, is now very nearly full, the noblemen and gentlemen Subscribers are desirous of beginning the work, as early as the season will permit. Any Architect who pleases to give a Plan and Estimate for such a building, will be so good as take the trouble to send them to Mr Thomas Sanderson, Treasurer to the Assembly, betwixt and the nineteenth January next. He may seal up his name if he pleases, with a motto on the cover similar to one on the plan, which shall be returned unopened, if desired, should the plan not be approved of.

A Premium of TWENTY FIVE GUINEAS will be given to the author of the plan made choice of.

A plan of the ground to which the design of the building must be adapted, and other necessary information will be seen at Mr Sanderson's shop.

JUST IMPORTED.

A Large Cargo of FRESH CURRANTS. To be sold at J. HANNA'S Shop, Broad Wynd, Leith. Not to be repeated.

ASSES MILK.

THE ASSES kept by the late Mrs Howison, are now kept by her Nieces M. Hopes.

Orders sent to the late Mrs Howison's house, No. 24, Prince's Street, will be carefully attended to.

Damaged Hemp and Cordelia, and Tallow.

TO be SOLD by auction at Borrowlounness, upon Monday the 14th December current, at twelve o'clock noon.

A Parcel of DAMAGED HEMP and CORDELIA, and TALLOW, imported in the Mary, James Thomson master, from St Petersburg, for behoof of the underwriters.

The goods to be seen any day, betwixt and the day of sale at Borrowlounness, and before the sale by applying to James Macle, merchant, Borrowlounness, or by calling at William Glen merchant, Falkirk.

SALE OF PRIZE-GOODS.

TO be SOLD by public auction, at the Warehouse of Messrs RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and CO. Leith, on Thursday the 3d day of January 1781.

NINE TONS of LONG GERMAN STEEL, and Three Tons of IRON in bars, or thereby, part of the cargo of the brig Becky and Harriet, prize to the lively privateer.

For further particulars, apply as above.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of DAVID MELVILL, Ceres. MANY of the Creditors of David Melvill in Ceres, Fifeshire, having neglected to lodge their grounds of debt with Mr Arnot, notwithstanding former advertisements: They are again desired to lodge their grounds of debt, with cash or verity, with Mr Arnot, minister of Ceres, on or before the 31st day of January next; and the trustees expect, that the Creditors, along with all decrees, will lodge the grounds upon which the decrees proceeded, as, without this, it cannot be known what objections there may be to any of the claims.

The whole Creditors are desired to meet, at the House of David Melvill in Ceres, on Wednesday the 6th day of February next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, when a state of affairs will be laid before them: And it is intended, that a dividend should be made immediately after the meeting.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

Dec. 15. Jean and Bell, Ferguson, from the Isles, with herrings.
16. Peggy, McClisch, from St Lucia, with sugar, &c.
Peggy, Lamont, from Liverpool, with goods.
Dido, Telfer, from Whitehaven, with goods.

PRISONER ESCAPED.

WHEREAS JOHN MYLES, late tenant in Weller Forrester, in the parish of Logie, and county of Fife, did, upon the night of Thursday last, the 13th, or early on the morning of Friday the 14th inst. BREAK OUT OF THE PRISON OF CUPAR in Fife, where he was incarcerated for debt:—The Magistrates of Cupar do hereby offer a Reward of FIVE GUINEAS, to be paid by their Treasurer to any person who shall apprehend the said John Myles, and get him secured in any safe jail.

The said John Myles is about 32 years of age, five foot 10 in high, straight and well made, very dark complexion, wears his own hair short, pitted with the small pox, has lightish blue eyes, with a blemish in one of them, discoverable only upon narrow inspection. Had on when he eloped, a brown lappet coat.

In case he should offer himself either to the army or navy, it is requested notice may be sent to the Magistrates of Cupar, as he will certainly be reclaimed, the debt for which he was incarcerated being considerable. And notice is hereby given, that if any persons harbour or conceal the said John Myles, after this public intimation, they will be prosecuted, in terms of law.

SALE OF TEA.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, has presently on hand a LARGE STOCK of exceeding fine BLACK TEA, all in the original packages as imported from the East Indies, which he is selling at the following prices, viz.

Finest Congo at 8 s. per lib.—Fine Shoulong at 9 s.—Coarse Bohem at 5 s. Considering the superior quality of this tea, and the advanced price of the commodity, it will be found fully as cheap as any in town.

The above tea will be permitted to any part of Britain (London excepted), in packages not exceeding 40 lb. each, agreeable to a late act of Parliament.—N. B. Ready money, or good bills at a short date.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of the deceased ROBERT CAMPBELL of Sunderland.

THAT a judicial sale of Mr Campbell's estate being raised at the instance of his apparent heir, and Mr John Macneil writer in law, being appointed factor *pro tunc*, with power to collect the outstanding debts and rents, to dispose of the moveables, and to let such parts of the estate as was out of lease at his death stand, as these measures have been adopted as the speediest and most effectual for paying off the defunct's debts, it is hoped the creditors will on their part concur in forwarding the common interest, and prevent all unnecessary expense, by producing their respective interests, or claims of debt, in the hands of Mr Stevenson, deputy clerk of Session, clerk to the process of sale, without delay, when every indisputable claim will be admitted to be ranked, without the necessity of decreets of constitution, or any other procedure before the inferior courts, which can only be attended with unnecessary expense; as whatever objection may occur to any debt, will be easily adjusted in the course of the ranking.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES DUNLOP late Merchant in Glasgow.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of Mr Dunlop have resolved, with the approbation of the Commissioners, to divide among the said creditors, at Whitsunday next, the whole funds recovered since making the first dividend in November 1772:—And they intimate to those who have not received the first dividend, if there are any, that if they do not prove their debts, and lodge their claims in the hands of Claud Marshall writer in Glasgow, agent for the Trustees, between and Candlemas next, they will be excluded from both dividends, as the Trustees will make a final division of the whole funds remaining in their hands.

Glasgow, 29th August 1781.

Alexander Speirs.
Andrew Blackburn.
Andrew Sym.

To be SOLD, together or separately, and entered to at Whitsunday next.

TWO HOUSES, being the Third Storey of the east and west sides of M'LELLAN'S LAND, at the head of the Cowgate. The east side consists of five rooms, kitchen, pantry, closets, &c. and the west side, of seven rooms, kitchen, pantry, closets, and many other conveniences. There is a garret and cellar belonging to each side; and they may be possessed together, or as two separate houses. To be seen every day from twelve to two o'clock.

For particulars, apply to Andrew Mackenzie writer to the Signet.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, on the 22d of December 1781, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

That HOUSE in Argyle Square, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Tait, Esq. consisting of seven fire rooms, with kitchen, coal-house, and cellars. The house is in good repair, and free from smoke.—To be seen any day, betwixt the hours of twelve and one.

As also to be exposed to public roup, an INCLOSURE lying adjacent to the village of Restalrig, consisting of six acres of exceeding rich meadow ground.—As the common sewer from Edinburgh runs through this park, there is annually collected, in places made for the purpose, a great quantity of exceeding rich manure.—James Stewart gardener in Restalrig will show the inclosure.

Any person desirous of making a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale, may apply to Alexander Tait writer in Edinburgh.

LANDS OF BLAIRGONE.

By authority of the Court of Session, and in terms of an interlocutor pronounced by Lord Kennet, Ordinary, in a process at the instance of the Trustees of the deceased Robert Aitce of Blairgone, and another process at the instance of Edward Rutherford of Pathmill, both against James Francis Erskine of Forrester, Esq.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 21st day of January 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

These Four Sixths Parts of the Town and Lands of BLAIRGONE, with the Teinds thereof, which pertained to the deceased Robert Aitce, in one lot.

As ALSO, Another Sixth Part of the said Town and Lands, with the Teinds thereof, pertaining to Edward Rutherford of Pathmill, in a lot by itself; all lying in the parish of Falloway and shire of Perth, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Water of Doon, about 12 miles from Perth, six from Dunfermline, and four from Alloa. The lands are very extensive and improvable, there being great plenty of free-stone and lime in the ground. The rent is all payable in money, being 24 l. 10 s. 11 d. Sterling for each sixth part. The lands hold feu of his Grace the Duke of Atholl, for payment of 50 marks of feu-duty, with one dozen of kain-fowls, and the carriage of five loads of lime and five loads of coals yearly, to the house of Tullibardine, for the whole Lands of Blairgone, whereof one sixth part now belongs in property to the superior. The tenants pay the feu-duty with the kain and carriages above mentioned; also the minister's stipend, schoolmaster's salary, cess, and other public burdens, without any allowance.

The conditions of roup, rental, and progress of writs, are to be seen in the hands of Mr Edward Rutherford writer in Edinburgh; and Mr John Taylor, coal-grieve at Blairgone, will show the lands.

EDINBURGH and GLASGOW DILIGENCE.

By LINLITHGOW and FALKIRK, &c.

(At Ten Shillings per Ticket—Uptakes to pay 3 d. per mile)

CONTINUES to run every day from THOMAS DURIE's, at the White Swan, Trongate, Glasgow, and from JAMES ROBERTSON's, at the Black Bull, Edinburgh, at eight o'clock in the morning. The under subscribers beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have, at a considerable expense, provided complete Diligences on a new construction, and the largest that are or ever were on the road, to carry three passengers easily, luggage, &c.; and they are determined to render this conveyance as expeditious and agreeable as possible to their customers. Fresh horses every stage. Tickets given out at the above-mentioned inns, and by Mr D. Monro grocer, at the Cross, Edinburgh.

THO. DURIE, White Swan, Trongate, Glasgow.

DANIEL WRIGHT, Kilfyth.

EDWD. BALMAIN, Linlithgow.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Black Bull, Edinburgh.

N. B. The Fly from the Black Bull, for Perth and Aberdeen, as usual, and for Newcastle and London every day.

By Order of

The Lord Dean of Guild of Edinburgh, and his Council.

WHEREAS information is received, that a number of merchants, tradesmen, and traders, are carrying on business within this city without being entered burgesses thereof, which is contrary to the law and acts of Parliament thereupon, and in prejudice of the city's funds, and likewise to the hurt of the free burgesses of the said city; Therefore intimation is hereby made, that unless such persons appear in the Guild Court upon the usual court days, and do enter burgesses betwixt and Thursday the 27th day of January next, they will be prosecuted and fined as the law directs; of this all concerned are requested to take notice.

By the Right Honourable

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh.

Council Chamber, Dec. 14. 1781.

PERSONS willing to contract for the WOOD, SLATER, PLUMBER, and IRON WORK of the ROOF of ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, in George Street, are requested to lodge with James Tait, City Clerk Depute, on or before the 7th day of January next inclusive, estimates sealed up, and marked on the back "Church Roof Estimates." A model of the roof is to be seen at this place.

SCANTLING, or SIZE of the different TIMBERS to be used in the ROOF of the CHURCH.

Level beams and principals, or couple legs,	12	by	9
Platform beams,	Do.	by	do.
Rim or outside of ditto,	12	by	5
N. B. The whole depth of the Rim will require to be 16 inches; but 4 inches of the upper edge may be of 3 inch thick.			
Platform joists or rafters, the longest bearings,	8	by	3
Ditto eight and six feet bearings down to four,	6	by	3
Short ditto, or all under four feet,	4	by	3
Rafters of the pitch-roof long spaces,	9	by	3
Short ditto,	8	by	3
Roofings or cross-girders of ditto roof,	9	by	2
Long King-poll, exclusive of their abutments,	9	by	7
Second ditto,	9	by	6
Short ditto,	9	by	4
Long braces or springs,	9	by	5
Short ditto,	9	by	4
Legs and beams of the pediment couple,	10	by	4
King-polls, besides abutments,	6	by	4
Sarking, or floor of the platform, to be dowl'd of 1 1/2 inch boards, and clear of sap: Sarking of the pitch-roof to be 1 of an inch full, and clear of sap.			
Wall-plates to be	9	by	2 1/2

A TENEMENT AND GARDEN IN DALKEITH.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of Mr Burns, vintner, Dalkeith, upon Saturday 29th December instant, at twelve o'clock noon, a Tenement of Houses, with a Garden, and some full-grown timber trees thereon, lying on the north side of the High Street of Dalkeith, nearly opposite to the Cross, and extending from the street down to the water.

For particulars, apply to James Mitchell baker in Dalkeith.

LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Monday 12th March next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands of SIDESERF and KINGSTONHILL, lying in the parish of North Berwick, and county of Haddington. These lands are of an exceeding rich soil, and pleasantly situated near the road from North Berwick to Haddington. There is a neat commodious Mansion-house and Office-houses, with a very good garden, upon the premises. The whole has been in possession of the proprietor for many years.

The title-deeds, with a plan of the lands, are in the hands of John Tait writer to the Signet, east end of Prince's Street, Edinburgh, who is empowered to sell by private bargain.

FARM AND MILLS TO LET.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next, 1782, for such a number of years as can be agreed upon.

The Farm of NEWMILLS, in the parish of Stow, and shire of Selkirk, as presently possessed by Robert Fringle. There is upon the Farm both a CORN and BARLEY MILL, with every convenience for carrying on a great trade, being from its vicinity to the turnpike roads, well situated for supplying the markets of Dalkeith, Edinburgh, and Peebles.—For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Bowland, or to William Craig, writer in Gallahiel. Mr Hamilton at Torwoodlee will show the premises.

A COAL IN FIFE.

To be LET, and entered to immediately, or at Candlemas first, the COAL OF LATHOKER, with the Machinery, Houses, and Implements, for such number of years as can be agreed upon. The coal is properly fitted, has been wrought to considerable advantage, lies in a good situation for sale from Cupar, St Andrews, Crail, and the country in these parts; and will contain above twenty colliers.—Proposals in writing, or in person, for a lease, will be received by the proprietor at St Andrews, John Stevenson writer in Cupar, and John Berry of West Bagie, who will conclude and let the lease, upon reasonable terms.

Mr Renwick at Dumbrae, near the works, will show the coal, and give information to those intending to be tackmen.

CULMONEY TO LET.

To be LET, the MANSION HOUSE of CULMONEY, of nine fire-rooms, in excellent order, besides cellars, and other conveniences, with Garden, Coach-house, and Stables, Offices and Mains of Culmoney, consisting of 43 acres 2 roods 31 falls of arable ground, besides 12 acres 1 rood 33 falls green pasture-ground, most delightfully situated in a valley on the banks of the river Findhorn, and surrounded by extensive and beautiful plantations of wood, and flowering shrubs of various kind; within two hours ride of Fort George, six miles from Nairn; and the same distance from Forres, to each of which there are good carriage-roads.

There cannot be a more convenient situation than this for fishing and fowling, or a more agreeable summer retirement.

For particulars, apply to Robert Donaldson writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, or Duncan Campbell factor at Lethen. The premises may be entered to immediately, or at any time betwixt and Whitsunday next.

JUDICIAL SALE.

By ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament-house, upon Thursday the 20th of December current, before the Lord Ork.

The BALANCE of 570 l. 1 s. 5 d. 10-12ths Sterling, of an HERITABLE DEBT due to the deceased James Hunter of Frankfield, by the also deceased John Spruel of Milton, and Rebecca Hay, spouses, per heritable bond and infestment over the feu-duties of the third part of the lands of Inchnock and Gain, lying in the parish of New Monkland, and county of Lanark, at the upset price of 300 l. Sterling, with interest after Whitsunday 1780.

The articles of roup, with the heritable bond and infestment, to be seen in the hands of Mr John Callander deputy clerk of Session, or Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh.

By ADJOURNMENT.

LANDS in LINLITHGOW-SHIRE to be SOLD.

THAT upon Wednesday the 2d day of January 1782, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, there is to be exposed to SALE by public auction, within the house of George Jarvey vintner in Bathgate, All and whole the Lands of WESTER-STRAITH, and the Lands of DUNTASSIERIGG and ELLRIGSIDE, pertaining and belonging to the same, lying within the parish of Forthpishen and shire of Linlithgow.

These lands are all improvable, situated almost centrally betwixt the market-towns of Linlithgow, Bathgate, and Falkirk; they will presently set at about 30 l. Sterling per annum of rent, and are partly inclosed.

The conditions of sale and progress of writs, which are clear, may be seen in the hands of David Corbet writer in Bathgate;—to whom any person, wanting to purchase by private bargain, may apply.

N. B. A meeting of the Creditors of ANDREW DICK of West-er Straith is hereby intimated, to be held within the house of the said George Jarvey, upon Wednesday the 26th day of December current, at ten o'clock forenoon; when it is requested that they, or persons properly authorized to act for those necessarily absent, will attend.

SALE of HOUSES in EDINBURGH and SUBURBS.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon the 25th of January next, between the hours of five and seven o'clock afternoon, the SUBJECTS under mentioned, in the Lots following, viz.

Lot I. A STONE TENEMENT of LAND, lying in Bristo-street, opposite the road leading to Laurieston, consisting of three stories or flats, fronting the street. The under flat consists of two houses, which have been in use to be let to different tenants; one of them, for some years past, used also as a shop for retailing Grocery goods. In the flat above the ground floor, there is a dining room, bed room, a small parlour, and another room, for some time past used as a kitchen, but which was formerly, and may at small expense, be again turned into a very good room, fit to answer any moderate purpose. The top story consists of four bed-rooms, one of them having a convenient closet, well lighted. In the area behind the house, there is a small back court, with a kitchen, two cellars, a poultry-house, and other accommodations.

Lot II. A HOUSE in Sandiland's Close, situated on the north side of the High Street, near the Netherbow, consisting of four rooms and a kitchen, an excellent cellar, with other conveniences, presently possessed by Mr M'Donald.—Also, a HOUSE, lying across the close, and cellar below the same, presently possessed by John Stirling stocking-weaver.

Lot III. A DWELLING HOUSE in Canongate of Edinburgh, presently possessed by Miss Clerk, being the first story above the ground floor, fronting the Street, part of a tenement of land formerly belonging to the incorporation of Cordianers of Canongate, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen; and to which there is also a convenient cellar.

The articles and conditions of roup, and progress of writs of these subjects, may be seen in the hands of William Leslie writer to the Signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain with any person intending to become a purchaser.

Sale of Houses, Nursery, and Garden.

AT TOLLEROS, And Houses in Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, by ROBERT DONALDSON writer to the Signet, Curator, Benis to ROBERT WILSON Surgeon in Edinburgh, under the authority of the Court of Session, upon Wednesday the 16th day of January next, at five o'clock afternoon, The SUBJECTS under written, which are to be exposed in the following, or such other lots as purchasers shall incline, which, for their encouragement, are to be set up at the prices after mentioned, viz.

I. The Lands of TOLLEROS, now inclosed as a Nursery Garden, with the Dwelling-House thereon, and pertinents, as presently possessed by James Richmond nurseryman, per tack for 30 years from Martinmas 1778, at 21 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling per annum.—at 170 0 0

II. The HOUSE and SCHOOL-HOUSE at Tolleross, possessed by Alexander Garden, and inclosed Area, per tack for 15 years from Candlemas and Whitsunday 1774, at 11 l. 11 s. per annum. The Dwelling and Shade possessed by James Sanderson, per tack for 30 years from Whitsunday 1767, at 3 l. 10 s. per annum. And Cellar possessed by James Rae, at 1 l.—at 170 0 0

III. The Large New DWELLING-HOUSE at Tolleross, of three storeys, containing, in the ground-flat, a kitchen, a large parlour, two rooms and two closets, and a coal-house; in the second flat, a dining-room, three bed-chambers, and two closets; and in the third flat, a kitchen and closet, dining-room, three bed-chambers and two closets, besides Nursery and two garrets, with walking-house, stable, and office-house. The premises may, if necessary, be divided and possessed as formerly, in two separate lodgings, or in one, with the garden surrounding the same, which will make a very genteel and commodious Villa near Edinburgh. There is a pump-well in the garden, and a gentle state to the house,—at 250 0 0

IV. The LODGING, or Dwelling-house, consisting of a kitchen and five fire-rooms, and two dark rooms, in the back-land Writers Court, being the first story up stairs immediately above that half story where the Signet-office is kept, with a garret in the west side of the scale stairs, and cellar in the ground-storey; and also the uppermost part of the yard lying immediately north from said tenement, being 60 feet long and 34 feet wide, including the walls and all other pertinents, let to Charles Walker vintner, per tack for 7 years from Whitsunday 1777, at 22 l. per annum,—at 250 0 0

V. The TAVERN in the Advocates Close, consisting of a kitchen and small bar, four large rooms and a small room, two cellars and office-house, presently possessed by William Scott vintner, at the yearly rent of 19 l. 10 s.—at 195 0 0

VI. A Tenement of HOUSES in the Advocates Close, consisting of three flats, commonly called the Shakespeare Printing Office, as presently possessed by William Darling printer and bookseller, by tack for ten years from Whitsunday 1776, at 20 l.—at 200 0 0

VII. The Two SMALL HOUSES in Roxburgh's Close, lately possessed by Donald Mackinley cadie, and Robert, now waste,—at 20 0 0

VIII. The DWELLING-HOUSE and Fore Shop, being the first story of a Tenement of Land at the head of Bell's Wynd, as now possessed by Mr Turnbull watch-maker, per tack for 19 years from Whitsunday 1772, at 14 l. 14 s. per annum,—at 147 14 6

The articles of roup and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Mr Donaldson, at any time before the sale.